

The Weekly Gazette.

CITY OF LANCASTER.
Monday Evening, Nov. 29, 1853.

GOOD LOCOFUCO DOCTRINE.—Macaulay, the Historian, is a British Free Trader, because he knows that with their vast capital, long experience and favorable position, they can keep the world tributary to the British work shop. In this he is right. We have no blame to attach to him, but respectfully submit whether this British policy is the best for the United States. Of course it is too late to expect anything at this time, but it is interesting to see and understand precisely the reasons why these British free traders worked as hard for the election of Pierce and King. We copy a paragraph from Macaulay's speech to his constituents. He is a member of Parliament, and urges free trade for substantial reasons. Referring to the emigration from Britain, he says, "it is for us that the emigrant is turning the forest into cornfields on the banks of the Mississippi." But read his remarks:

And do not imagine that our countrymen who go abroad are altogether lost to us. Even if he go from under the dominion and protection of the English flag, and settle himself among a kindred people, still he is not altogether lost to us, for under the benign system of free trade, he will still remain bound to us by close ties. [Cheers.] If he ceases to be a neighbor, he is still a benefactor and a customer. Go where he may, if he will but uphold that system in which it is for us that he is turning the forests into cornfields on the banks of the Mississippi; it is for us he is tending his sheep and preparing his flocks in the heart of Australia; and in the meantime, it is from us he receives the commodities which are produced with vast advantages in an old society, where great masses of capital are accumulated. His candlesticks and his pots and pans come from Birmingham, his knives from Sheffield, the light cotton jacket which he wears in summer comes from Manchester, and the good cloth coat which he wears in winter comes from Leeds.

A GLORIOUS GIFT.—Henry Weaver, of Urbana, has donated forty acres of woodland to the public authorities of that town, for the use of its citizens as a public park. That will do. It exhibits a generous disposition and will be held in grateful remembrance. There are one or two gentlemen in this vicinity who could imitate the benevolence of Mr. Weaver, and not feel the loss. In such cases, we would be bound to hand their names down to a grateful posterity, and whenever future generations would sit beneath the shade of the noble trees, and ruminate over the past, their thoughts would linger, in gratitude, over the memory of him who was the cause of this happiness.

ONTO LEGISLATURE.—Some time this week, the Senate will remove to the new Hall of Mr. Ambos.

ON SATURDAY, but little of general importance was transacted. The Senate was engaged in discussing a law regulating supervisors, and the House upon the amendment to the law compensating the owners of private property taken for the use of corporations. The House was also engaged upon the bill making appropriations in part for the year 1853, which was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

WHIG TRIUMPH.—Col. Preston, the Whig candidate for Congress, in the Louisville, (Ky.) district, has been elected by the overwhelming majority of 1,733 votes over Sanders, his locofoco opponent. The majority for Preston in the City alone is 1,370 votes. This indicates that the second sober thought of the people, is operating in the right direction. All honor to the noble Kentucky Whigs.

THE CUBA PLOT.—The Mount Vernon True Whig says, "within a few days quite a number of promising young men are said to have departed from the interior of this State for the place of rendezvous. Some ardent youths have gone from old Knox, and it is said that more are making ready."

GEN. CASS AND THE CABINET.—The Detroit Tribune learns from some of the most intimate friends of Gen. Cass in that city that he stated that he would not, under any circumstances, consent to accept of any position in the new cabinet.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SENATOR.—The Hon. CHARLES G. ATHERTON has been chosen U. S. Senator by the Legislature of New Hampshire for the ensuing four years, in place of John P. Hale.

THE LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA took one vote for U. S. Senator on the 23d. John C. Dobbin, Locofoco, lacked a few votes of an election. Another trial will be had.

IN AN ARTICLE relating to the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, the *Indicador* says: "In the matter of prices, a few pence less than \$25 per week, and one foreign emigrant, who has taken rooms for the season, is paying at the rate of \$30 per day, besides a very liberal extra expenditure for the very choicest of antique wines. One gentleman pays \$50 per week. The bills of others amount to \$20, \$25, and \$30 per week. The bridal chamber is constantly occupied at the rate of \$30 per day." It is also stated that "more people are turned away than are received"—and that "rooms are taken by letter and by telegraph for weeks in advance."

THE WAY LOUISIANA WAS CARRIED.—The N. O. True Delta says that the cry in New Orleans was "damn the Presidential election—give us the New Constitution!" that money was freely distributed to men to elect or to elect, that the swampy waters, and all other means were resorted to, to save the New Constitution—and that the Democratic State Central Committee was at the head of it. That paper advises the opponents of the New Constitution not to cease, but to organize an opposition to it in every parish in the State, to insure its early and complete overthrow.

THE CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD.—We learn from responsible sources that the Central Ohio Railroad Company have contracted for their road to West Wheeling and they propose building their outer depot there, and their inner for business opposite, the cars to be hauled on this side in three deck barges. They will probably select grounds near or at the Belmont Iron Works, as we understand.—*Wheeling Times*.

HEAVY DAMAGE CLAIMED.—The owners of the late steamer Atlantic, wrecked on Lake Erie with great loss of life, from a collision with the propeller Ogdensburg, have sued the owners of the latter, claiming \$100,000 damages. The case comes on before the District Court of Ohio, at Steubenville, on the 6th prox.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

THE LEPERS IN JERUSALEM.—In my number about Jerusalem I passed on several occasions through the quarter of the Lepers. Apart from the interest attached to this unfortunate class of beings (arising from the frequent allusion made to them in the Scriptures,) there is much in their appearance and mode of life to attract attention and excite the sympathy of the stranger. Dirt and disease go rottingly together here; gentian stinks through the streets, a constant cry of suffering wails upon the dead air, and sin broods darkly over the ruin it has wrought in the gloomy and ill-fated spots. Wasted forms sit in the doorways; faces covered with white scales and sightless eyes are turned upwards; skeleton arms, distorted and faded with the ravages of leprosy, are outstretched from the foul moving mass; and a low howl is heard, the howl of the stricken for alms; alms, oh, stranger, for the love of God! alms to feed the inexorable destroyer! alms to prolong this dreary and hopeless misery!

Look upon it, stranger, you who walk forth in all your pride and strength, and breathe the fresh air of heaven; and you who never knew what it is to be afflicted by your fellow-men as things unclean and accursed; you who deem yourselves unblessed with all the blessings that God has given you upon earth; look upon all that you have conceived in your gloomiest hours—a misery that can be endured; learn that even the leper, with death gnawing at his vitals and unceasing tortures in his blood, cast out from the society of his fellow-men, forbidden to touch in friendship or affection the hand of the untainted, still struggles for life, and deems each hour precious that keeps him from the grave.

The quarter of the lepers is a sad and impressive place. By the laws of the land which have existed since Scriptural times, they are isolated from all actual contact with their fellow-men, yet their souls are no prohibited from going out beyond the walls of Jerusalem, and begging by the road side. Near the gate of Zion, on the way to Bethlehem, I saw many of them sitting on the rocks, their hideous faces uncovered, thrusting forth their scaly hands for alms. Their huts are rudely constructed of earth and stones, seldom more than one apartment, and this so filthy and loathsome that it seemed to be to be repelled by the eye. Here, they live and propagate, whole families together, without distinction of sex; and their dreadful misery is perpetuated from generation to generation, and the groans of the aged and the dying are mingled with the feeble wail of the young that are brought forth branded for life of misery.

Strange and mournful thoughts arise, in the contemplation of the sad condition and probable destiny of these ill-fated beings. Among many, there must be some in whose breasts the power of true love is implanted; love for woman in its purest sense, for offspring, for all the endearments of domestic life which the untainted are capable of feeling; yet doomed never to exercise the affections without perpetuating the curse; some, too, in whose hearts there are hidden powers, unknown save to themselves; ambition that corrodes with unavailing aspirations; a thirst for action that burns within unceasingly, yet never can be assuaged; all the ruling passions that are implanted in man for great and noble purposes; never to give one moment's pleasure unmixed with the agonizing pangs of that curse which dwells in their blood.

As I plodded my way for the last time through this den of sickening sights, a vision of human misery was impressed upon my mind that time cannot efface. I passed when the rays of the sun were cold and the light was dim; and there came out from the reeking hovels leprosy men, gaunt with famine, and they bared their hideous bodies, and howled like beasts; and women held out their loathsome and accursed babes, and tore away the rags that covered them, and pointing to the shapeless mass, shrieked for alms. All was disease and sin and sorrow wherever I went; and as I passed on, unable to relieve a thousandth of the misery, moans of despair and howling curses followed me, and the Lepers crawled back into their hovels to rot in their filth and die when God willed.

SHIP CANAL.—The important Ship Canal which is to unite Lake Superior with Lake Michigan, will soon be commenced. The surveys for its location have been completed, and the ground is being cleared and leveled for the easy and speedy construction of the work as was expected. Several routes have been surveyed, which will enable the Legislature of Michigan and contractors to obtain a perfect understanding of the whole subject. The canal will be a fraction less than a mile in length. The law of Congress provides that the locks and locks be built on the right bank of the river, and the Michigan Legislature has power to enlarge the dimensions.

When completed, this Canal will enable steamers of the largest class to run from Buffalo to the head waters of the lake without any transhipment—an improvement that will quadruple the trade of this immense lake in less than two years. Lake Superior is the largest and most magnificent body of fresh water in the world. It is a sea by itself, with islands larger than German principalities. In the way of mineral wealth, it acknowledges no equal anywhere. Heretofore all this wealth has been laid locked—Owing to the Falls at St. Mary, all the products of Lake Superior have been so hindered and retarded, that it was impossible to make them "pay expenses." The contemplated Canal will obviate all these difficulties, and enable the copper diggers of "Lake Superior" to reach New York with little inconvenience as is experienced by the people of Detroit. The Canal will also add greatly to our supply of fish, Lake Superior being more abundantly supplied with the "herring" than any other part of the Republic.—*Cleveland Forest City*.

WE are informed by The Toronto North American, that a female residing on Mill Creek, went home on Tuesday afternoon, and found her husband and two children dead, having been cut off with an axe. She fainted on seeing the wound, but immediately recovering, she returned to Galt on some other business, and then went home. When she passed by the spot where her brother-in-law had been wounded, her heart sank at the sight; she got home, but the recollection was too much for her, and she fell on the threshold of the door, and when taken up life was extinct.

THE LAKE GIVING UP ITS DEAD.—The storm on Lake Erie, during a week or two past, and which has been related to the bodies of a number of the victims drowned on the 20th of August last, by the sinking of the steamer Atlantic, which was sunk by a collision with the propeller Ogdensburg. The most of them were foreigners on their way to the West in search of a home, which they found in an "undiscovered country," and from which "none return."

THE MORMONS.—A writer at Salt Lake, addressing the St. Louis Intelligencer, says fully one-third, and perhaps one-half of the Mormon community, are English, while the American portion is made up of the greater number come from New York and the other Middle and Eastern States.

THE PORTSMOUTH GENERAL REPORT, it is said, will exhibit a great increase in the number of letters sent during the past year, but a falling off of nearly a million of dollars in the receipts under the new law.

Tuesday Evening, Nov. 30, 1853

AN INTERESTING PLOT.—Some of the Whig papers are trying to read Greeley out of the Whig party, and Greeley wants to write the epitaph of the party. We doubt very much whether either can be accommodated. So far as the party is concerned, it is in as good condition as ever when out of power; and as for Greeley, he couldn't be coaxed to get off the platform, although he may desire much to violate the rules of politeness by spitting on a plank or two that he thinks ought not to be there. After these gentlemen have had time to cool and get over their disappointments, they will feel better towards each other and the world. Don't, gentlemen, say anything that you will be ashamed to acknowledge hereafter.

COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Since the first of January last, there have been coined at the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia and its several branches, \$45,271,650 in gold, \$737,304 in silver, and \$40,335 in copper—total, \$46,049,589. The deposits of gold at the several mints during the same time amounted to \$43,908,865, of which \$43,146,809 was from California.

The deposits of gold at Philadelphia since the first inst. amount to \$4,792,000, against \$4,960,000 for the same time last year. Another steamer is now nearly due with a large amount of gold dust, but the total deposits for the year will hardly reach the amount deposited during the year 1851. In the year the deposits of gold for November and December were \$11,763,699, of which 109,121 were foreign gold. This amount will hardly be reached for the corresponding months of the current year. The deposits of foreign gold, (chiefly coin) for the first ten months of the current year, at all the mints, have increased, as compared with the same period of 1851, 333,681. Domestic gold the deposits of California gold have fallen off \$80,596, but the amount from other States has increased 113,742.

THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE'S correspondent gives the following item: This morning the ex-King Jerome, accompanied by his son, Napoleon Bonaparte, went to St. Cloud, when the ex-King declared to Louis Napoleon that he felt the exclusion of his family from the succession as a great insult to himself and his son, that he was determined to resign not only the office of President of the Senate, but that all dignities he would continue to hold was that of Marshal of France.

Louis Napoleon endeavored to calm the irritation of the old man, and to induce him to change his mind. He stated that although he and his family were excluded from the succession, they were not excluded from all hopes of the succession. He (Louis Napoleon) would still have the power of adopting Napoleon Bonaparte, if he should have no family of his own; and his intention was to do so, if he showed that he was deserving of the trust, and could, by his conduct, gain the confidence of the country. Louis Napoleon added, that in the meantime he was willing to place Napoleon Bonaparte, in a position of trust and dignity.

The affair remains in this position for the present—but I understand that the ex-King persists in his determination to resign both the Presidency of the Senate and the Governorship of the Invalides.

MR. WEBSTER'S HABIT.—Dr. Jeffries, the medical attendant of Mr. Webster in his last illness, contradicts a report which has been circulating, to the effect that Mr. W. was under the influence of intoxicating liquor on the occasion of his public address in Faneuil Hall, in May last, and adds: "I am also assured that he always practiced the greatest self-denial when ever especially called upon for the exertion of his intellectual powers. The mighty productions of his pen exhibit the clearness of his intellect as much as the profoundness of his thought. The most rigid asceticism may be deduced to point to one line in his voluminous works which indicates the weakness of the inebriate."

THE BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD, we learn from the Gazette, is finished as far as DeGraffe, ten miles west of Bellefontaine. In a few weeks it will be open to Sidney, and to the state line in February.

The "Railroad King" is already honored. If the town is as enterprising as its name sake, it will go ahead rapidly.

MR. BEARD, the Cincinnati Artist, is now at work upon the portrait of the great benefactor of Columbus—Dr. L. GOODE. This portrait has been ordered by the City Council, and will be placed in the Council Chamber, as a testimony of the gratitude of the city of Columbus to the Doctor, for the gift of that glorious blessing, "Goodale Park," to the city. The compliment is a delicate and substantial one, and confers real honor to both parties.—O. S. Journal.

That is right. Dr. Goodale deserves the distinction.

WE are sorry that the editor of the Telegraph did not receive a call from his "next of kin." The "premium" by all odds belongs to him, as it is generally admitted that the "ugliest" is the "best."

NEW ELECTION ORDERED FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—The Governor and Council of Massachusetts have ordered new elections for Congress in the nine vacant districts, on the second Monday of December next. At that election a plurality will be necessary to a choice. At the last election the whigs had a plurality in every district, but the whigs, were the freest candidate had the highest number of votes.

MILITARY RIOT AT NEWPORT.—The Newport (R. I.) Daily News says that there was a serious riot in that town, on Friday night last, caused by some soldiers from the U. S. Army at Fort Adams. The watch attempted to arrest the soldiers, but were violently resisted, and the authority of the sheriff was also disregarded. There were sixteen or eighteen soldiers engaged in the affray.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—At the recent term of Court in Wayne county, Eleanor McGonnell recovered a judgment of \$1,500 against John N. Reynolds, for breach of marriage promise. The Wayne County Democrat says, "the verdict meets the general approval of the community, as the conduct of defendant in the transaction, was attended with circumstances of peculiar aggravation."

THE BUCKEYE BELLE.—The coroner's jury in this case, after taking a large mass of testimony, returned a verdict that the explosion "was caused by the improper management of the 3d engineer, JOSEPH DANIELS, of Harnar." The number of killed and missing is thirty.

THE MARION MIRROR "learns" that the office of the Ohio Statesman has been sold to Messrs. Mendenhall and Co., of this city, and that Mendenhall is the candidate of the editors for Postmaster General. This is the first notice we have had of the sale.—*Journal*.

Correspondence of the Lancaster Gazette.

EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE:—The most important and the only decisive action of the State since my last, was a resolution passed by that body to remove from the old Court House in which they are now ensconced to the new and magnificent Hall recently fitted up by Mr. Ambos. They pay one hundred dollars for its use during the remainder of the present session. Now it is quite true that the room at present occupied is uncommodious and uncomfortable—it is rusty, it is noisy, and its smoke, but the course pursued by the Senate in relation to the removal betrays a stupidity and puerility disgraceful to the State.

Some days ago, a proposition was made precisely identical to the one finally agreed to. It was then promptly voted down by a majority of the Locofocos, not because they were opposed to the measure, but because they thought the expense thereby incurred an unnecessary expense, but because they feared the Whigs would make capital out of the movement. This was their avowed intention in voting down the resolution, to keep the Whigs from making capital. So with the wisdom of genuine statesmen and the economy of true Locofocos, they authorized the Sergeant-at-Arms to make up the repairs. Under the authority of a resolution, workmen were employed and after an expenditure of seventy-five dollars, the House is so much worse than it was before the repairs were made, that it is absolutely uninhabitable and they are compelled to do what they should have done ten days ago. After waiting the seventy-five dollars in money and five hundred in time, they are fortified with a "fire in the rear," and so the Senate has been "smoked out." Of wise and sapient legislators! "Quousque tandem abutere, dei?"

Mr. Cushing introduced a Bill to-day, to prevent the future immigration and settlement of blacks and mulattoes in the State of Ohio, which was read the first time. Both Houses have been discussing the rights of owners of private property taken for public use. Since the Whigs are no longer able to defend the great interests of the people from the bludgeon and bowie-knives of rabid and agrarian radicalism, the intelligent and prudent Locofocos have been driven to assume the Whig position and interpose their authority to save the State from the consequences of those whose only political principle is to array the passions of the poor against the rich. It is worthy of remark that, although the Whigs are in a hopeless minority in both branches of the Legislature, yet on all vital questions Whig principles are triumphant.

You have doubtless heard of the mob that occurred here on the evening of the 2d inst. in which a young Irishman was shot. Desperate efforts are being made by the lower order of locofocos here, Medary, Andrews, R.akin & Co., to excite the Irish against the Whigs as being the murderers of Giblin. He was killed in resisting the officers of the city while they were arresting the ringleaders of the mob. The object of the rioters, as they are called, by a portion of these same peace-loving citizens, who are now so indignant at the disregard of law and order, was as they termed it, "to clean out the Whigs." The result was not quite so successful as was anticipated, and they are now attempting to divert attention from their infamous and brutal outrage, by the usual expedient of crying "Stop Thief!"

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A meeting was held at the City Hall, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of getting up a little indignation against the officers of the city, for doing their duty in suppressing violence, in which Medary, Andrews, Rankin & Co., of course figured conspicuously. A dozen or so Irish fellows were there and Medary repeated a string of furious resolutions, which after several exhibitions of pot-house eloquence on the part of the editor of the Statesman and the great Mayor General Andrews, were adopted.

The 8th of January is at last said to be triumphant. "There's a good time coming." Let the Judge give on his armor. The Militia Bill was read the second time in the House to-day and will probably pass to-morrow.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.—A very extraordinary accident occurred a week ago on board the Swedish Stockholm to Ystad. In the night a very violent tempest arose, and a large vessel, containing sulphuric acid, placed on the deck, was broken. A portion of the corrosive liquor passed through the crevices of the planks, and fell on to a bed of coals beneath the deck. The result was that Eric Christian de Pontin, chamberlain to the King of Sweden and Norway, was sleeping. The acid soon burnt through two blankets, and reached the abdomen of the unfortunate gentleman, burning him dreadfully. The gas which escaped made it impossible for him to cry for help, and he became senseless. The next morning his servant, on going to the cabin, found that he had the lower part of his bowels frozen away. The unfortunate gentleman was unable to speak a word. The steamer immediately put back to the port of Colmar, and the Count was conveyed to the hospital. Every possible attention was paid to him, but he expired after some hours of horrible suffering. He was only 26 years of age.—*Galignani*.

DRILLING WHEAT.—Edward Stabler, in his admirable essay on the advantages of drill seeding, states that after examining his result on some 800 or 1,000 acres, besides large experience on his own land, he finds there is not a single instance where it has not proved the most profitable, first, in the saving of seed, and secondly, in the increased product of the grain, amounting to from one to several bushels per acre. He knows the increase, in one case, by careful comparison of the two modes, to amount to nine bushels per acre in favor of drilling. He relates an interesting incident. A vendor offered a drill for the increase in a crop of fifty acres of wheat, to be determined by sowing five strips broadcast for comparison. But before harvest the farmer preferred paying the hundred dollars, the price of the drill, with interest. On carefully ascertaining the increase, he found it to be one hundred and fifty-three bushels.—*Albany Cultivator*.

LUXURIOUS.—The New York Express, among its items of local intelligence, mentions the exhibition in that city of two complete services of the most sumptuous plate ever manufactured in this country. They consist of an entire gold dinner service, for thirty persons, including tureens, vegetable dishes, canisters, forks, spoons, butter and fish knives, egg-cups, wine-coolers, &c., together with a splendid set of silver plated ware. They are intended for the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, and cost something over \$26,000! The designs are all of antique style, executed exquisitely wrought, and finished in the highest style of the art. The silver service is of similar patterns.—*Oh, for another Ogile!—Rough Notes*.

FOREIGN POLICY.—A late countess now agrees that Louis Napoleon is virtually Emperor of France, and will be legally so declared. Now suppose the American people, who owe more gratitude to France than to any other foreign nation, had embarked in a war to give the Frenchman their liberty, they had done just what they are now doing—wouldn't we begin to think there is some good sense in mind our own business?—*Journal*.

THE RESULT IN THIS COUNTY.—In last week's Eagle, we find the official vote of the Fairfield county taken from the abstract at the office of the Secretary of State, which we publish below correcting a few errors:

LANCASTER, PIERCE, SCOTT, HALE, TOTAL.				
1st Ward,	99	130	0	229
2d Ward,	42	81	0	123
3d Ward,	53	64	0	117
4th Ward,	90	75	0	165
Hockingwp.	137	175	0	312
Bloom	328	95	0	423
Clearcreek	211	130	1	342
Berne	326	131	0	457
Greenfield	186	182	0	368
Violet	299	68	5	372
Walnut	241	177	1	519
Richland	187	154	0	341
Pleasant	261	125	0	386
Liberty	371	151	0	522
Madison	130	85	0	215
Rushcreek	118	187	3	308
Amunda	192	135	0	327
	3309	2117	10	5436

This gives Pierce a majority of 1192 over Scott. We think a pretty full vote of the county was out, and at best we do not suppose it could have been increased beyond 5500.

For the purpose of comparison, we publish below two tables, the first embracing the Democratic vote and the second the Whig vote, from 1840 to 1852 inclusive, at each Presidential election; Hocking township in these tables taken in both city and township:

DEMOCRATIC VOTE.				
1840.	1844.	1848.	1852.	
Hocking,	373	378	395	459
Bloom,	302	246	348	328
Clearcreek,	174	217	203	211
Berne,	275	316	324	326
Greenfield,	202	195	169	186
Violet,	358	418	389	399
Walnut,	222	247	252	241
Richland,	308	201	175	187
Pleasant,	364	270	255	261
Liberty,	290	248	347	371
Madison,	137	127	121	130
Rushcreek,	173	101	94	118
Amunda,	185	206	187	192
Auburn,	—	114	114	—
Perry,	156	153	149	—
Total	3318	3637	3515	3309

WHIG VOTE.				
1840.	1844.	1848.	1852.	
Hocking,	595	526	490	457
Bloom,	124	125	112	95
Clearcreek,	144	147	142	130
Berne,	117	143	124	131
Greenfield,	165	199	208	182
Violet,	132	150	145	78
Walnut,	181	197	183	177
Richland,	266	186	185	154
Pleasant,	140	123	137	125
Liberty,	168	161	154	151
Madison,	88	96	115	83
Rushcreek,	236	165	133	187
Amunda,	192	260	150	135
Auburn,	—	83	81	—
Perry,	61	73	79	—
Total	2463	2642	2438	2177

* Since the vote of 1848, a portion of Violet township has been taken from Fairfield and attached to Franklin. It is supposed that about 200 voters were embraced in this portion.

† In 1843, the territories of Rushcreek and Auburn constituted one township, under the former name. It was afterwards divided; but subsequently a part of Auburn was attached to Hocking county and the remainder now votes in Rushcreek.

‡ Perry township, since the vote of 1848, has been attached to Hocking county.

There was no change in territory until after 1843. It will be noticed that the largest number of votes was polled in 1844, the total, with fifteen free-soilers, reaching 6194. In 1843, with forty-two free-soilers, the county polled 5995, or 199 votes less. As near as we can ascertain, there were taken from the county 205 votes in Violet township, 228 votes in Perry, and about 90 votes in Auburn—total 523. This shows a small decrease in the vote of 1862 from that of 1848, of about forty; but at the same time it exhibits a change for the better.

So much for the result generally. We suppose our Whig friends will be anxious to learn the name of the "Banner" township, in this general wreck of Whig majorities. Only three townships have increased their Whig vote and we can only guess at two of them: Berne gives seven of an increase—that is certain. If we were correctly informed at the time a portion of Violet was detached, one hundred Whig votes were taken off; but we think there was a mistake in the calculation, as sixty-six votes were polled for Mr. Vinton at the subsequent election. Taking this as a test, Violet would show a gain of about 12. About fifty Whig votes reside in that part of Auburn attached to Rushcreek, and we suppose that there is a slight gain in this township. Our own impression is that Violet should have the banner; but in this difficulty, our opinion should not be taken as law, and we would respectfully submit the case to the "Executors of the Chippewa Club," Messrs. G. Beck, J. C. Weaver and John R. Mummaugh.

We suppose it will be no more than fair to give our Free Soil friends a show in the general exhibit, and we accordingly publish their table below:

TOWNSHIP.	1840.	1844.	1848.	1852.
Hocking,	1	1	1	1
Bloom,	—	—	—	—
Clearcreek,	—	—	—	—
Berne,	—	—	—	—
Greenfield,	—	—	—	—
Violet,	—	7	10	5
Walnut,	—	—	—	—
Richland,	—	—	—	—
Pleasant,	—	—	—	—
Liberty,	—	—	—	—
Madison,	—	—	—	—
Rushcreek,	—	—	—	—
Amunda,	—	—	—	—
Auburn,	—	—	—	—
Perry,	—	—	—	—
Total	2	15	42	10

That chap who has got into Clearcreek by mistake, will have a hard berth of it, and will have to deny the paternity of that vote certain. It will be as difficult to find its father, as it has been to find the parent of the one that was lodged in the ballot-box of that township in 1848. The above table looks like a poorly sown Wheat field in harvest. The seed may be very good, for aught we know, but it has fallen upon very poor ground for such crops.

A letter has been received at Philadelphia from Gen. Pierce, in which he says he does not expect to leave for Washington before the 1st of February next. The letter is dated Nov. 18th.